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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Fort Almanac—July 13.

Sun Rises	4 53 A M
Sun Sets	7.17 P M
Day's Length	14 h 25 m
High Water at Southport	6 40 P M
High Water at Wilmington	8 30 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 78°; 8 p. m., 80°; maximum, 87°; minimum, 75°; mean, 81°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .57.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. July 12 h, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

A moderate storm area is central off the Virginia coast, with low barometer from Northern Florida to New England. Rain is falling generally under it, and maximum wind velocities of thirty miles reported from Norfolk and Hatteras. Thunder showers have occurred generally over the lower lakes, the Atlantic and East Gulf States during the day, being excessive at Tampa, 2.26 inches. The high barometer from the Northwest is causing fair, cooler weather over all sections west of the Tennessee and Ohio valleys.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Rain fell generally over all the districts of the cotton belt, being heavy over the eastern and southern districts. Cooler temperatures generally reported yesterday morning. Heavy rainfalls occurred as follows: Allendale, S. C., 1 93 inches; St. George's, S. C., 2 50; Marion, Ala., 1.50; Union Springs, Ala., 1 50, Greenville, S. C., 2.64; Amite, La., 2 70; Brookhaven, Miss., 3.00, Honeyville, La., 1 40. Maximum temperature at Wilmington Sunday, 84; Charlotte, 86; Greensboro, 89; Lumberton, 90.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Rain, followed by fair weather Tuesday afternoon in the interior; northwesterly winds.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 11.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 4.0 feet.

OUTLINES

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was debated in the Senate yesterday; in the House, Stokes of South Carolina introduced a bill to prohibit free transportation by railroads of members of Congress and other government officials. —— Two farmers were killed by lightning Sunday in Albemarle county, Va. —— A terrible railroad disaster reported in Denmark; forty persons killed and eighty-four injured. —— Republican conferees of the Senate and House are unable to agree upon many important features of the Tariff bill; particularly the placing of cotton ties and bagging, burlaps and floor mattings on the free list; the probabilities are that it will be some time before an agreement is reached. —— Senator Morgan, in debate yesterday, severely criticised the agreement for settlement of the government's claim against the Union Pacific railroad, which he claims will cost the people thirty million dollars. —— A disastrous fire occurred last night in the business portion of Greensboro, N. C.; the loss could not be stated. —— Wm. D. Warner was murdered in Mecklenburg county, Va. ——Cotton mills at Lowell, Mass., have started up after a shut-down and four mills at Fall River have shut down for a week or two longer. —— The strike situation in the coal mines is practically unchanged; there is talk of a coal famine; efforts for a compromise are being made. —— Democrats carried the city election at Annapolis, Md. —— Attendance at the international gathering of Christian Endeavorers at San Francisco is estimated at over 35,000; the last open session was held yesterday; New York city was awarded the banner for progress in systematic giving. —— The U. S. monetary commissioners, headed by Senator Wolcott, had conference yesterday with Lord Salisbury and other officials of the British government on the subject of international bimetallism; the Americans did most of the talking. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call easy at 1¼ per cent, last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent; cotton steady—middling 7 11-16c; flour was moderately active and steady; wheat—spot firm; No. 1 Northern New York —c afloat; corn—spot steady; No. 2 30½ at elevator and 31½c afloat; rosin steady—strained common to good $1.73½@1.75; spirits turpentine dull at 36@36½c.

The indications are that there will be an advance in the prices of votes in Ohio next Fall. Mark Hanna says the people expect too much.

Mrs. Lease may think her mortgage affairs are "nobody's business," but the fellow who holds the mortgage doesn't seem to agree with her.

Anthracite coal isn't protected by tariff duties, but it is protected by the duty on bituminous coal, for the price of this affects the price of the other.

The Ohio man who brutally beat his daughter for forgetting to give the dog water, demonstrated his affinity. Blood is thicker than water, if it is dog blood.

Mark Hanna has a double in Washington in the person of a barber, but when it comes to manipulating other fellows he isn't the clipper that Mark is.

Troubles are getting in the path of Mark Hanna. The whiskey men are mad at him for his efforts to increase the tax on whiskey, and are hankering for his scalp.

The taxable real estate and personal property of the city of Philadelphia foots up $818,827,549, an increase of $17,798,997 over last year. The Philadelphians are thrifty.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 97. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,329

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The mother-in-law is not entirely without her vindication. A Massachusetts man whose will has just been probated bequeathed two sums of $5,000 each to two benevolent institutions as a mark of esteem to his mother in-law, and as a further testimonial bequeathed her real estate valued at $100,000 and some personal property. We never heard of anybody doing anything like that for his father in-law.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Charlotte *Observer*, has equipped itself with a new perfecting press and adopted the eight page form. With its new press it ought to be equal to the emergencies, and the fact that such a press is necessary, is an evidence of prosperity upon which we congratulate it.

At 60 cents a ton, the average price paid for mining coal, the miner can earn about $5 a week. With a family to support out of this, there is little prospect of his becoming rich, and it isn't surprising that he should seek diversion in an occasional strike.

Wives should never peep through key-holes to take their husbands by surprise. Mrs. Dr. Endicott, of New York, did this and saw or thinks she saw her husband kissing another woman. He swears it was a key-hole delusion, but it led to a divorce suit all the same.

A Florida man is experimenting with watermelons as sugar producers. He has met with very satisfactory results from the pulp and is now testing the rind. He is satisfied that the melon will yield a sugar of superior delicacy.

Mark Hanna says that "under present conditions no one can be expected to raise wages." We don't expect it, Mark, we don't. You and the other fellows are too busy raising the tariff.

The cigarette sometimes kills even without smoking. A dispute over two the other day caused a murder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE Normal and Industrial School.
MASONIC—Meeting St. John's Lodge.
NOTICE OF SALE—W., N. & N. R. R.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. P. Heinsberger, Jr., has gone to Faison.

— Herbert McClammy, Esq., has gone on a trip North.

— Mr. J. H. Sloan, of Charlotte, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jas. K. Collier has returned from Washington, D. C.

— Miss Alice T. Davis, of Rockingham, is visiting relatives in the city.

— Messrs. A. C. and A. J. McKinnon, of Maxton, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. M. Weathers, registering from North Carolina, was here yesterday.

— Mr. I. L. Greenwald and family have moved to Wrightsville for the summer.

— Messrs. H. J. Lyon and C. H. Lesesne, of Lyon's Landing, were here yesterday.

— Messrs. J. H. W. Bonitz and B. Quelch left yesterday for Goldsboro on business.

— Miss Meddie Stewart, of Maxton, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. A. J. Flanner left yesterday for Cleveland Springs to spend several weeks.

— Miss Posey Bacot, of Charleston, S. C., is in the city, visiting Mrs. Gabriel Holmes.

— Mr. A. L. James, Master Howel James, and Miss James were among the arrivals yesterday.

— Dr. A. K. Tayloe, of Washington, N. C., was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— The condition of Mrs. Jos. E. Bunting is so much improved that she is able to leave her room.

— Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dowdy and two children, of Charlotte, were among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. Frank H. Stedman left Sunday afternoon for a tour of recreation in Western North Carolina. He will visit Greensboro, Blowing Rock, and probably Linville and other points.

— Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were Mr. S. E. Loftin, Rocky Point; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hales, Carthage; Rev. Jno. E. White, Raleigh; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hennessee, Greensboro; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hennessee, Greensboro.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Several cases of "drunk and disorderly" were tried in the Police Court yesterday.

— Messrs. W. N. Harriss, Walker Taylor and James T. Riley have been appointed notaries public.

— The Board of Directors of the Associated Charities held their regular quarterly meeting yesterday at noon.

— The Seacoast Railroad has made some slight changes in its schedule, which can be noted in advertisement.

— Seven or eight car-loads of colored excursionists came in yesterday from Wilson and other points along the W. & W.

— Mecklenburg Camp Confederate Veterans will come to Wilmington July 27th. They may go into camp and remain a week.

— Register of Deeds Norwood has been busy for the last few days issuing Schedule B licenses. Since Wednesday last he has issued about 500.

— The Georgia peach crop was short last year; but it is almost a failure this season. It is said that the tota shipments will not amount to 100 car-loads.

— Quite a number of riders participated in the run of the Carolina Cycle Club last night, and barring the inclement weather a pleasant time was had by all.

— Sugar stock went up to 135 in New York yesterday. This is the highest point ever reached and shows that the trust is being well taken care of in the Dingley tariff bill.

— The Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the Tryon Street Baptist church, Charlotte, will place a memorial tablet in the church to the memory of their late pastor, Rev. T. H. Pritchard.

— The movement to use a two-edged sword on the railroads by increasing their assessments and reducing their freight and passenger rates is very rank. If they are not hit so hard they will last longer.

— The next thing to follow the bicycle to a lower plane of prices will be the type-writer, which is now sold at a price out of all proportion to its cost. Of course, we are not referring to the female type-writer.

— The large dry goods establishment of D. H. Baruch, Charlotte, was closed Saturday under a restraining order issued by Judge Hoke; but an adjustment was reached and it was announced that the store would be open yesterday.

— The colored population turned out in large numbers yesterday to go on the excursion to Carolina Beach. The steamer *Wilmington* arrived on her last trip at 7.45 p. m. with a very large crowd. Soon afterward she left with a moonlight excursion for colored people, returning late at night.

— Gen. S. H. Manning, in a letter covering check for renewal of subscription to the DAILY STAR, says: "It is extremely hot in this part of the kingdom." Of course. Stephen ought to spend his Summers in Wilmington. Then he would not have to spend so much time resting his rotund form on huge chunks of Kennebec ice.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—9 casks spirits turpentine, 34 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—5 casks spirits turpentine, 148 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—8 casks spirits turpentine, 7 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar, 30 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—15 casks spirits turpentine, 193 bbls rosin.

Schooner William—23 casks spirits turpentine, 195 bbls rosin.

Schooner Piggott—13 casks spirits turpentine, 90 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 72 casks; rosin, 579 bbls; tar, 30 bbls; crude turpentine, 44 bbls.

Stonewall Lodge K. of P.

At a regular convocation last night at Castle Hall, District Deputy Grand Chancellor C. D. Yarborough, assisted by Grand Prelate W. M. McGowan and Grand Master-at-Arms Chas. H. Ganzer, installed the following officers of Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, to serve during the ensuing term, viz.:

C. C.—W. C. Smith.
V. C.—J. R. Tarrentine, Jr.
Prelate—M. S. Willard.
M. of W.—H. Croneaberg.
K. of R. and S.—W. F. Robertson.
M. of F.—D. F. Barnes.
M. of E.—M. Bierman.
I. G.—E. H. Batson.
O. G.—Jerry M. Holmes.

The Worth Ice and Fuel Company.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Worth Ice and Fuel Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the directors' room of the National Bank of Wilmington and completed its organization. This company was chartered last December and the STAR is informed had a capital stock of $100,000, all of which has been taken. The incorporators are Messrs. B. G. Worth, W. A. French, Jno. S. Armstrong and W. E. Worth.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

THE CARRIER PIGEONS.

They Were Set Free Early Sunday Morning—Took a Straight Course for Harrisburg.

According to instructions Capt. J. R. Williams, agent of the Southern Express Company, released the carrier pigeons sent here on Saturday early Sunday morning. After trying vainly to get an elevated point from which to turn them aloose, he decided that the next best place was the open square at the rear of the postoffice, and precisely at six minutes before six o'clock the door of the basket was opened and the birds released. They soared up high enough to clear the trees in their passage, circled around a time or two, and struck out on their return on a course just a little east of north.

Harrisburg is about 400 miles due north. With all things favoring, the birds reached their destination by 2 o'clock Sunday, for carrier pigeons go at great speed, making sometimes, when the wind is favorable, one hundred miles an hour. Capt. Williams wired the owner, Mr. S. W. Tollinger, of the release, and will receive a letter in reply, stating when the pigeons arrived and other particulars.

The carrier pigeon is attracting no small degree of attention just at present. Pigeon "lofts" can be found in many sections of the country, and there are quite a number of ways in which this swift bird can be of service. Probably one of the most practical of these ways is in the transmission of war news and messages.

Suits Against City Officials.

Iredell Meares, Esq., left yesterday afternoon on the 2 o'clock W., N. & N. railroad train for Kinston to appear for the plaintiffs in the suits of W. H. Northrop, Jr., vs. Fred B. Rice; R. B. Clowe vs. Jno. R. Melton, and Harry Hill vs. L. H. Bryant.

The plaintiffs were elected to the positions of city clerk, treasurer and tax collector; chief of police, and superintendent of streets, respectively, by the Harries (Democratic) Board of Aldermen, who were declared the legal board by the Superior Court, and the plaintiffs have now entered suit against the defendants, who were elected by the Wright (Republican) Board of Aldermen, and who are now in power, to obtain possession of their positions.

The cases will be heard Thursday at Kinston before Judge Oliver H. Allen, at which time the plaintiffs will make motion for an order restraining the defendants from drawing any part of the salaries, fees or emoluments attached to their respective positions, or give bond sufficient to repay the plaintiffs, in the event they are declared entitled to the offices, the fees, emoluments or salaries received by the defendants while the latter are in office.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Delegates Elected to the Convention and Tournament at Fayetteville.

The Atlantic Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1 met last night and elected Messrs. W. C. VonGlahn and R. C. Platt as delegates to the convention of the Firemen's Association. The president was authorized to fill any vacancy on the committee.

The Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Company also met last night and elected as delegates to the convention Messrs. H. H. Parker and N. E. Farrow; alternates, Messrs. W. F. Ketchum and W. E. Mann.

At a called meeting of the W. H. & L. Co. No. 1, last night, Messrs. J. K. Williams and W. P. Monroe were appointed as delegates to the State Firemen's Association, which meets in Fayetteville next month, with Messrs. J. S. Williams and H. N. Latham as alternates. The company will probably carry the truck and a team of ten picked members to enter the truck contests.

State Normal and Industrial College.

Read the advertisement of the State Normal and Industrial College this morning. This institution, under the able management of President Charles D. McIver, has grown to be one of very great power and usefulness. The courses that it offers seem particularly well adapted to the needs of the young women of the State, and this fact taken in connection with the very reasonable terms to students accounts for the large number of young ladies who seek their training at the Normal. It is held especially in high esteem in Wilmington, as this city sends more students than any other town or city.

Colored Boy's Leg Cut Off.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, while a train on the Seacoast railroad was bound for the beach, several small colored boys kept jumping on and off the train. As the train neared the corner of Tenth and Dock streets one of the boys, who had jumped aboard the train, attempted to get off, and fell down beside the track, one of his legs being caught underneath the wheel of one of the cars and cut of just above the ankle. The injured lad was removed to his father's home, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, where at last accounts last night he was getting along nicely.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Three-Fourths of the Sun's Face Will be Obscured Thursday Morning, July 29.

Our people will have an opportunity of observing an eclipse of the sun on Thursday morning, July 29th, on which date shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning the earth will enter the moon's shadow. It will be 10.30 before the eclipse is finally over. Three-fourths of the sun's disc will be obscured—a larger obscured segment than has been observed in any eclipse for many years.

Let the Star Follow You.

STAR subscribers who are going away for the Summer will receive the paper regularly by mail by leaving orders for it at this office. Addresses will be changed as often as desired.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Special Session—Petitions Received and Considered—The School Election—Remuneration of Tax Listers.

The Board of County Commissioners met in special session yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, with all the members present.

Enoch Alexander, colored, was relieved of poll tax for 1897, on account of his being over age.

Petitions for the construction of bridges over Hewlett's creek and Mott's creek were not granted; the roads leading up to them not being public roads.

A communication from the Wilmington Lumber Company, requesting that the valuation of the company's property be reduced, was read. The petition could not be granted, as the law expressly provides that the County Commissioners shall exercise no such authority.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., county attorney, stated that he had been informed of a ruling by Attorney General Walser, according to which the approaching school election need not be held in this city at all. He had written Mr. Walser, but thus far had received no reply. To expedite matters, a telegram was sent to Mr. Walser. This, too, failed of a reply, or had until a late hour last night.

L. D. Kennedy, baker, at 701 Red Cross street, petitioned for a reduction of license tax. The petition was not granted.

A letter was read from Bruce Williams, Esq., county attorney of Pender county, in reference to a pauper—John Sessoms by name—who it is claimed ought to get support from New Hanover county, having only recently gone to Pender county. The letter was referred to County Attorney Bellamy for investigation.

On motion, it was agreed to allow the following sums as remuneration for the tax listers in the several townships: J. N. McCumber, Harnett township, $45.00; F. J. Dempsey, Cape Fear township, $45.00; R. H. Hewlett, Masonboro township, $40.00; Stephen Keys, Federal Point township, $30.00.

The Board then took recess until 10 o'clock Wednesday, three of the members who constitute the Auditing Committee, viz. Col. Foster, Col. Moore and Commissioner Nixon, remaining to audit hospital accounts and other bills.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Several Cases Tried by Justices Bunting and McGowan.

Justice Bunting disposed of cases in his court yesterday as follows:

Frank Thompson, charged with assault and battery, was let off upon payment of costs.

Peter Evans, colored, charged with willful trespass, was also required to pay costs.

In the latter case, hardly had Justice Bunting pronounced judgment before the defendant, regardless of or without respect for the law, jumped upon the prosecuting witness, Nero Tisdell, colored, and gave him a thrashing, for which Justice Bunting fined him $20 and costs, and then sent him to jail in default of payment of the fine and costs.

Lucy J. Coleman, colored, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon, was committed to jail in default of $50 bond for her appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Before Justice McGowan, yesterday, Becky Green, colored, was arraigned, charged with two separate assaults with deadly weapons upon Luck Coleman, colored. In each case the defendant waived an examination and was placed under $50 bond. She failed to give the bonds and was sent to jail to await trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

FIRES SUNDAY NIGHT.

One An Incendiary's Attempt—The Other Caused by a Defective Flue.

Sunday night at 10 o'clock an alarm of fire was sent in from box 47, Third and Wooster streets, on account of the discovery of fire in a one-story frame dwelling on Wright street, between Second and Third. The flames, which were located underneath the house, were quickly suppressed by the fire department upon its arrival. The fire was of incendiary origin, as a bundle of rags and a bottle of kerosene oil were found under the house, near the locality of the fire.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire sounded from box 28, Fourth and Grace streets. The fire was found in a kitchen in the rear of Mrs. A. Greenabaum's boarding house on Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. It made such rapid headway that by the time the department arrived the building was a mass of flames, which threatened several other houses. The firemen, however, succeeded in confining the fire to the kitchen. The property is owned by Mr. Jno. A. Lockfaw, and is fully covered by insurance. A defective flue was responsible for the conflagration.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The members of the Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters desire to thank the members of the Clarendon Yacht Club for the liberal use of their house on the beach on Friday evening. The president, Mr. Jas. F. Post, Jr., together with the other officers of the club, deserve special thanks for their thoughtful kindness. Too much praise cannot be given to Janitor Newton for his valuable assistance. The Circle highly appreciates the co-operation of the liberal public. The proceeds of the entertainment were $42 47.

We also wish to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Shelter during the past week: Mr. James Spruat, $10; Mr. W. H. Spruat, $10; a friend, $5; Mr. Hardin (druggist), drugs; Mrs. Rheinstein, ice cream; Mrs. Bluedenthal, cake; Mrs. Russell, milk daily to Shelter; Mrs. W. N. Northrop, vegetables.

— Messrs. E. E. Grissom and son and Wm. H. Gannon, of Charleston, arrived here yesterday on a tour of steamboat inspection.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

MANY PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVES OF RAILROADS IN ATTENDANCE.

Increase of Tax Valuation of Properties and Reduction of Freight and Passenger Rates Under Consideration—Judge Clark Attacks the Commission—Argument Made by Hon. Warren G. Elliott and Others.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.

The meeting of the Railway Commission to-day promises to be the most memorable meeting of that body since its organization. The questions of increasing the taxable property of railroads and the reduction of passenger and freight rates of all railroads in the State will come up for consideration. All the railways have been invited to send representatives, who will be given a hearing. Governor Russell, Justice Walter Clark and other State officials will submit their views in writing on these matters in response to an invitation.

The union passenger station is well filled with private cars and the railroads are not wanting for representatives. The Seaboard is represented by its general superintendent, Capt. Bunch McBee General counsel, Judge L. R. Watts, and assistants, Judge MacRae and Capt. W. H. Day, are also on hand.

The Southern is very largely represented. Among the officials of that company attending the hearing are Col. A. B. Andrews, acting president; W. W. Finley, second vice president; F. S. Gannon, third vice president and general manager; J. M. Culp, traffic manager; Col. W. A. Turk, general passenger agent; G. S. Hobbs, auditor; Col. W. A. Henderson, general counsel, and associate, Mr. F. H. Busbee.

The Populists and friends of the Governor who are clamoring for the reduction of rates and increase of taxation freely state that unless the Railway Commission does reduce rates and increase taxation of the railroads they will see that the Commission is abolished at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Auditor Ayer goes to Morehead this week to pave the way for the county officers' convention. Saturday the Treasurer and Auditor issued a new circular, addressing it to all the county officials. It is now decided to have the convention for the benefit of the various county officers instead of the sheriffs alone. Each county is urged to send a representative. Among other things ex county officers who expect to become county officials are invited to attend.

Mr. H. S. Leard, the Seaboard representative here, took a party of thirty-six, composed of Epworth League delegates from North Carolina, to Toronto, Canada, this morning. They will be gone two weeks. To-night the Seaboard will run a special through this State with 400 delegates from Atlanta, Ga.

Saturday a warrant was given Mr. C. B. Aycock, of Goldsboro, on the State Treasurer, for $300, for legal services. Mr. Aycock was retained by the Governor to represent the State in the Tucker suit against the new directors of the A. & N. C. R. R.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

J. L. Graham, Superintendent Mebane's chief clerk, returned from Newton to-day. The jury found him guilty of misdemeanor but not of arson. Judge Greene fined the defendant three hundred dollars and Graham appealed.

The session of the Railway Commission was attended by a large number of prominent railway officials, attorneys and well-known persons. The Atlantic Coast Line was represented by Warren G. Elliot, president, and Mr. Thos. M. Emerson, traffic manager, and the C. F. & Y. V. by Mr. Fry and Mr. Kyle.

Letters from Gov. Russell, Josephus Daniel and Walter Clark were read before the commission, urging increase in the valuation of railroad property and a reduction of passenger and freight rates. Judge Clark attacked the commission vigorously, and his letter created a mild sensation. In his letter Judge Clark stated that the Legislature would have passed the bill reducing rates had not two members of the commission interfered. Commissioner Otho Wilson filed an accompanying statement that Judge Clark's statement was without foundation so far as it referred to him. Judge Clark also stated that the sum was in excess of a reasonable allowance of four per cent. on the investment of the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern and the Seaboard railways, which these roads have carried out of North Carolina since the commission was first established to reduce rates; that the excess above legal rates in these six years has been near thirteen million dollars, exclusive of interest. He further says: "I do not advocate two-cent per mile rate on all railroads. The rates should be graded, as in many States. Those whose gross receipts exceed $4,000 per mile should charge not more than two cents per mile. Those whose gross receipts exceed $3,000 but less than $4,000, should charge not over two and a half cents per mile, and all others not over three cents. The same, or a similar reduction and grading should be made in freight rates, the object being to allow a fair and just percentage of net profits on the actual value of the plants."

All the railroads submitted statements in writing, presenting facts and arguments against an increase of taxation and reduction of rates. Mr. Warren G. Elliott first spoke. He argued strongly against the proposed increase in valuation of railroad property, and covered the entire ground in an able argument. Mr. Henry Page followed with a humorous speech, ridiculing the statements and the position of the opposition. Col. Henderson, of the Southern, and a number of other railway representatives spoke. Their remarks were confined largely to reply to letters submitted by the Governor and the opposition.

At the conclusion of the argument, on motion of Otho Wilson, Governor Russell, Judge Clark and Josephus Daniel were invited to address the commission in reply to arguments made by the railway representatives.

— Among the Charlotte people returning home yesterday were Mrs. M. S. Barringer and Messrs. W. N. Latta, E. D. Latta, Jr., M. D. Scott, John Scott Cansler and Walter Scott.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Boston, 8, Cleveland, 2.
Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 5.
New York, 8; Cincinnati, 5.
Chicago, 13; Brooklyn, 9.
Washington, 13; Pittsburg, 6.
Louisville, 10, Philadelphia, 7.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore, 22, St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4.
Cleveland, 15; Washington, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 2.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Louisville.
Washington at Pittsburg.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	46	17	.730
Cincinnati	41	20	.672
Baltimore	41	21	.661
New York	39	23	.629
Cleveland	34	30	.531
Philadelphia	32	35	.477
Brooklyn	30	33	.477
Pittsburg	29	34	.460
Chicago	28	38	.424
Louisville	26	35	.419
Washington	24	38	3.87
St. Louis	18	52	.300

The Orioles are certainly pushing the good thing along—St. Louis. Brother Joe pitched yesterday's game.

Big Injun Sockalexis lost his rabbit's foot yesterday, and is now held responsible for six of the Beaneaters' runs yesterday. Cleveland lost two scores by a decision of Umpire Sheridan, who received a grand roast from the crowd. Nichols pitched for Boston.

Rusie was very much in the Cincinnati-New York game played yesterday, as was also his support. The Giants gained victory by bunching their hits. Neither Sunday nor yesterday's games made any change in the position of the different clubs.

CHAMPION BICYLIST.

Elmer C. Davis Rides 316 Miles in Twenty-four Hours.

[*Baltimore Sun.*]

Elmer C. Davis, of Baltimore, is champion twenty-four-hour bicycle rider of America. He won his title yesterday over the Century Cycle Club's twenty-mile surveyed course on the Shell Road, east of Baltimore. He began his ride at 3 p. m. Saturday and finished at 5 p. m. yesterday. He rode in the twenty-four hours 316 miles.

The former record was 314 miles. It was made May 9 and 10 of this year, over the same course, by Henry Smith, of Baltimore.

The new record-holder is twenty-four years of age. He has been riding since he was fifteen years old. He is about 5 feet 5½ inches tall and weighs 116 pounds. Most of this weight is in his legs. From his hips up his is a delicate frame. He is a "nervy" little chap, otherwise he could never have accomplished yesterday's feat. He has in the past made some local distance records, all of which were broken by Henry Smith. Three years ago Davis rode 243 miles in fifteen hours in the rain.

AGAINST THE TAX.

Superintendent Mebane Finds a Strong Sentiment Against the Additional Tax.

[*Raleigh Press Visitor.*]

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. C. H. Mebane, returned to the city to day from Newton, N. C., and points in the west, whither he has been in the interest of the educational tax which is to be voted upon in August.

The superintendent stated in an interview to day that he was surprised to find a very strong sentiment against the additional school tax in some of the western counties. Especially was this so in Caldwell county, where Mr. Mebane spoke last. He expressed fear that it would be almost impossible to overcome the sentiment in some of those counties. Mr. Mebane stated that he was receiving very encouraging reports from several counties and especially from Mecklenburg.

This Settles It.

Mr. St. John, Vice President and General Manager of the Seaboard Air Line, puts to sleep the rumors as to his resignation in the following statement: "I desire to say that there is not a scintilla of truth in rumors of my resignation and the inducements would have to be very great to make me give such an idea a thought. My relations with the president, directors and other officials of the road, as well as the people along the line, are most cordial, and the work to be accomplished is a work in which I am deeply interested and thoroughly enjoy. E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.

Indorses the Star.

The Roanoke *Beacon* copies from the STAR an article opposing the additional school tax, and says:

"The following from our esteemed contemporary, the Wilmington STAR, meets our most hearty approbation, and we gladly give it space in our columns. Our people are waking up all along the line, and will, doubtless, on the second Tuesday in August, give the new born baby a decent burial."

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.
Regular monthly communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock.
Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
WM. M. POISSON, Secretary.
jy 13 1t

The State Normal and Industrial College
Greensboro, N. C.

OFFERS THE YOUNG WOMEN OF THE State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific and industrial education. Annual expenses $90 to $130. Faculty of 25 members. More than 400 regular students. Practice school of 126 pupils for teachers. More than 1,500 matriculates representing every county in the State except three. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. To secure board in dormitories all free tuition applications must be made before August 1st. For catalogue and information, address President.
CHARLES D. McIVER.
jy 13 tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS ADministrator of the estate of Mrs. G. W. Angel, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to me. And all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me for payment within twelve months from date hereof, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This, the third day of July, 1897.
JAMES G. SWANN,
jy 6 6t Administrator.

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. 3.30 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 7.25 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.45 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m., 3.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m., 6.00 p. m. and 9.30 p. m.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Leave Wilmington at 1.00 p. m, arrive at Ocean View at 1.35 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 1.45 p. m, arrive at Wilmington at 2.15 p. m.
This train stops only at Wrightsville, Hotel and Ocean View. je 20 tf

NEW CROP
Molasses.
Our Own Importation From
WEST INDIES.
QUALITY EXCELLENT.
Price Low.
WORTH & WORTH.
my 20 tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Robert R. Bellamy vs. Catharine A. Fulton.

THIS IS A SUIT BROUGHT BY PLAINTIFF to have sold for division a certain store in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on the north side of Market street, between Front street and North Water street, beginning at a point 15 feet 7 inches West from the Northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running West with the line of Market street 15 feet and Northward the uniform width of 15 feet, 48 feet six inches deep, between the plaintiff and defendant as tenants in common of the said premises. And it appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, that she is a necessary party to this action and that a cause of action exists in plaintiff's favor against the defendant. Now notice is hereby given that said defendant is required to appear before me, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, at my office in Wilmington, N. C. on Wednesday, the 11th of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., and then and there answer or demur to the complaint this day filed, or judgment will be granted according to the prayer thereof. JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Clerk Superior Court New Hanover county.
This June 29th, 1897. tues je 29 6t

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1897

NOT ONE PASSED THROUGH.

The tariff policies pursued in this country ever since the Government passed into the hands of the Republican party have been based on the idea that we could prosper and grow rich by trading with each other, by forcing the majority of the people to buy the products of the minority, the favored class, and pay them their own price. While this tariff policy was being pursued the financial policy was just the reverse, for that proclaimed our dependence upon Europe, and practically acknowledged Europe's right to dictate that financial policy. If as far as trade is concerned, we could get along and prosper without Europe, why couldn't we get along and prosper with a financial system of our own? This is one of the things that we can't comprehend. For thirty odd years we have tried the foreign trade-crippling process and to day as a nation we are worse off than we were when we began it, although we may have more manufactories and more rich manufacturers, more millionaires and more multi millionaires than we had then.

There has, it is true, been progress and development and a large increase of national wealth since then, to which the advocates of this peculiar system point as some of its beneficient effects, but that policy had about as much to do with the development, progress and increase of wealth as it had with the tides of ocean. This progress, development and increase of wealth have been continuous ever since the foundation of the Government. There is not a decade that will not show it; not as much in the early years as in the later, because as the population increased, annually added to by large influxes of immigrants from the Old World, the wealth-producers became more numerous and would have been wealth-producers if there had been no tariff at all. This country never made more progress than it did in the decades between 1840 and 1860, the result of a very low tariff which stimulated trade at home and commerce with the world, and of the increase of money caused by the opening of the gold mines in California. With all its increase of wealth, the upbuilding of "home markets, &c., by coddling tariffs this country has never seen such great and such generally distributed prosperity since, a prosperity in which the masses of the people shared, which was not confined to and monopolized by the few as has been the case since.

A nation cannot become rich by trading with itself. It may grow stronger, and may become more wealthy, because as new territory opens up, and towns and cities grow property enhances in value. As population increases so must production increase to meet the demands of the people. They must have something to eat, something to wear, and have houses to live in and all this they must buy with their labor, but with the legislation we speak of the labor of the many goes to increase the wealth of the few. The few become richer and absorb the earnings of the many. The national wealth is absorbed by the few. That is not national wealth in the true sense, it is simply the transfer of the labor, which is the property of the many, to the few who do not labor.

The really wealthy nations are those which made their wealth by trading with other nations, adding to their stores of wealth the profits they made out of these. Carthage and Tyre of ancient times, and Venice, Holland and England of modern times, are illustrations of this. England gives the illustration to-day. A little patch of land that would not make a respectable showing on the map of this country, with her ships that bear from her the products of her manufactories and to her the products of other countries, she dominates the world. We were once in a fair way of contesting commercial supremacy with her, but we entered upon that fatuous policy which drove our white-winged carriers from the seas and England continued to be at the front, where she is now and will remain until we change that policy.

As an illustration of the shameful figure we cut as a commercial power upon the seas, we quote from the report of the Suez Canal Company for last year, which shows that 3,409 ships passed through it. Of these 2,162 were English, 322 German, 230 Italian, 218 French, 200 Dutch, 71 Austria, 62 Spanish, 47 Russian, 39 Norwegian, 37 Turkish, 7 Portugese, 2 Egyptian, 1 Belgian and 1 from the island of Borneo. *Not a single one from the United States.* But there were cargoes in whole or in part from the United States, carried under foreign flags, because we have no ships that sail the high seas, save a few subsidized steamers that run between New York and London, and a few on the Pacific ocean, which find it hard work to hold their own against increasing Japanese competition, because when the Pacific Company finds it necessary to put on new or better vessels it can't compete with the Japanese who build their own ships or buy them where they can buy to the best advantage.

How can we ever expect to be a prosperous nation, commercially speaking, when we must depend upon the ships of other nations to carry our products to other countries, and must pay them hire annually amounting in the aggregate to a couple hundred millions of dollars or more? And this is what we are doing to carry out the miserable policy which was inaugurated thirty odd years ago when we had the second best merchant marine on the seas, and were bidding fair to soon have the first. And, yet, disastrous and humiliating as it is, this policy is to be perpetuated if the Republican statesmen can have their way.

MINOR MENTION.

Some of the leading Northern papers are advocating arbitration to settle the strike by the coal miners. Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, (who is doubtless considering the effect that this strike may have on his party in the next election) is also in favor of arbitration, and is inviting the cooperation of the Governors of adjoining coal producing States. Bishop Potter, of New York, who has frequently in his conversations and sermons shown his sympathy with the toiling people, has signified his willingness to act as one of the arbitrators if so requested. When it is possible differences between large bodies of workmen and their employers (when they cannot agree) should always be submitted to arbitration, especially when not only the employers and employed are involved, but communities and the business of the country may be seriously affected. If there is to be resort to arbitration in this case the sooner the better, for every day added to the strike may increase the number of strikers, increase the complications and add to the difficulty of effecting a settlement. Thus far there has been no violence or lawlessness. The men who continue at work have not been interfered with forced to quit. There has been no interference with trains carrying coal, no injury to the property of the mine operators. This has been anticipated and measures adopted to guard against it by calling into service several hundred men who wear badges of U. S. marshals. It isn't an easy thing to keep within the law thousands of men, many of them without a dollar and with families to support. Such men soon become desperate even without being maddened by liquor, break through the restraints of the law and resort to violence which the cooler-headed of their fellow strikers cannot foresee nor prevent. If the mines of West Virginia and other sections continue to supply the shortage of coal caused by the suspension of work in the striking sections, the strike will be a failure no matter how many men may be engaged in it, and for this reason unless this difficulty be speedily adjusted by arbitration or otherwise interference with those trains may be looked for, and then the trouble will begin in earnest and then arbitration may fail to arbitrate.

* * *

Some of the Republican and Populist State papers are trying to make it appear that the Democrats in the last Legislature voted for and are equally responsible with the Republicans and Populists for the odious clause of the machinery act making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment to fail to pay taxes within the time prescribed by law. Mr. J. A. Heartness, editor of the Statesville *Mascot*, who was a member of the House of Representatives, thus explodes this lie:

"Both the members of the House from Iredell and Mr. Watts, of Alexander, together with all other Democrats in the House, with one exception, voted against this measure, as can be seen by the recorded yea and nay vote in the House journal, page 980. It cannot be said that there was not a thorough understanding, on the part of the majority members of the House, of the import of sections 53 and 58, which makes non-payment of taxes indictable; for, while the House was considering the revenue act, the matter was discussed and section 53 was stricken out, but reinstated on another reading by the vote of the majority element of the House. The bill was then put on its third and final reading and passed, though every Democrat present, with one exception, voted against it. The vote was: Yeas 64, nays 37. So that the Democrats are not responsible for the hardships which this law will impose upon the people."

No wonder they are trying to dodge responsibility for this oppressive and odious law, which would be odious at any time, but especially so when with the low prices of farm products, the general depression in business reducing so many people to idleness and conditions verging on pauperism, and the scarcity of money, it is so difficult for even the thrifty and well-to-do to meet their obligations and to pay their taxes promptly. Thus putting on the screws at a time like this simply the refinement of brutality.

* * *

In Sunday's issue we referred to the increase in the price of woollen goods alleged to have been caused by the enhanced cost of wool, a mere pretence, without any foundation in fact. And hides have gone up, too, as will be seen from the following, in the Chicago *Shoe and Leather Review* of the 10th inst.:

"The packers are completely sold out of cow hides of all weights and kinds, branded and clear of brands. They have plenty of native steer hides and a few Colorados, but Texas steers are sold close up to curing. Branded cows were cleaned up completely at the four markets at 9¼ cents. This class of hides sold at 7¾ cents at this time last year, and brought only 4 cents in July, 1896. The packers are quoting native steer hides at 10¾ cents, Texas at 10¼, and Colorados at 9. The large sales of packer cow hides prompted the dealers in country hides to advance buffs to 9¼ cents."

The packers, the Beef Trust, the combination which controls the beef market, is in it. As soon as it became apparent that hides would be put upon the dutiable list they began to raise on the price, as tanners and others who deal in leather were naturally anxious to buy before this was done. This extract shows how the prices have been manipulated, and how the Beef Trust is profiting by the faithful service of their agents in Congress. Where do the people who raise the cattle come in? We haven't noticed any advance in the price of beef as a result of taxing hides. The cattle men sell their cattle just as they did before, the packers get the hides, put up the price and pocket the profits that this tax gives them. It is a great thing—for them.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— If Mr. McKinley imagines the tariff question has been settled, he is sadly forgetful of the past. Repudiation swifter than that which met his own bill of 1890, awaits the new measure as soon as the people get a chance at it.—*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— Senator McEnery played the game out; to change the metaphor, he has burnt all the bridges behind him. He was the only so called Democrat in all this broad land who voted for the most rascally tariff bill ever seen submitted to, much less passed by any Congress.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

—— If President McKinley wants suggestion and advice as to our currency system he is under no necessity of applying to Congress for authority to invite such help. We can get it as a voluntary contribution from those who best understand the subject. Hence no Currency Commission provided for by act of Congress is necessary. Nor would its recommendations have any more weight with Congress than those of advisers consulted by him on his own motion. —*New York Sun, McKinley Dem.*

—— Senator Allison thinks that the ad valorem tax imposed by the new tariff bill will be about 60 per cent. The McKinley act average was 46 per cent. The average of the present tariff is 39 per per cent The first Tariff bill enacted for the protection of manufactures averaged 8 per cent. On many articles the duty proposed in the present Dingley-Aldrich-Allison measure is greater than the value. It is time that the Protectionists should swap names with the Prohibitionists Protection has been carried to such an extent that it amounts to Prohibition.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Practical Father—I've given you a good college education; what more do you want?

Son—You haven't yet supplied me with the means to live up to it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

— Teacher (to pupil)—"Johnny, you may give me a sentence containing the word 'delight.'"

Johnny—"When I goes to bed at night I turns out de light."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

— "That is a very pretty servant maid they have next door to Tomlinson's."

"Yes; that's the one they always send over to borrow Tomlinson's lawn mower."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— An Eye to Business—Quizzer—"Who is that man making such a talk for the patriotic observance of July 4th?"

Guyer—"Bonesetter, the surgeon."—*New York Journal.*

— Harper—"What do you regard as the first principle of the literary art?"

Scribbler—"Learning how to live and buy postage stamps for fifteen or twenty years until you can get a manuscript accepted.—*Somerville Journal.*

— Her Duty to Show it: Nell—Flora's going on the stage.

Belle—I didn't know she had any talent.

Nell—She hasn't, but her aunt, the great actress, has died and left Flora her entire wardrobe.—*Phil. Record.*

— Fuddy—"Grimsy is proud as Lucifer over his wife."

Duddy—"Well, what of it? He ought to be."

Fuddy—"Then you've seen Grimsy's wife?"

Duddy—"No, but I've seen Grimsy."—*Boston Transcript.*

Miraculous Benefit

RECEIVED FROM

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Munsel Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

SPINAL weakness easily cured by Dr. Miles' Nervo Plasters, no morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's Pain Pills Cure All Pain "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. Change, June 15 1y su tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Danbury *Reporter*: Crop prospects continue good up to this time and if the seasons continue corn and tobacco will be good.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. James Henry Walker, of Berryhill township, died Friday night at 11 o'clock. He had galloping consumption and was sick only two months. —— Abram Davis, colored, lies at his home in Rhyne's Row this morning, dead, with a bullet hole in his head. The shot which killed him was fired by an unknown white boy.

— Morganton *Herald*: Deputy Marshal W. J. Patterson and Mr. Bartow Brittain made a raid in the South Mountains, Tuesday night, and seized a forty-gallon barrel of moonshine whiskey on the premises of Calvin Settlemyre, who fired on the officers but missed his mark. Settlemyre made his escape. The whiskey was brought to Morganton.

— High Point *Enterprise*: In conversation with a county commissioner we learned that it costs considerable less to work a jail bird on the county roads than it does to feed him in jail. —— There are two men at Asheboro of doubtful age. It is said that one is over one hundred years old, while the other one is known to have fought in the war of 1813.

— Sanford *Express*: Crops are looking as well in this immediate section as anywhere from Raleigh to Hamlet. —— Two negroes celebrated the Fourth at Cameron last Saturday by engaging in a fight. Tom Person struck John Womach on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound and almost killing him.

— Concord *Times*: Last Saturday Fen Reid, colored, was plowing a horse belonging to Mr J. W. Bost, in No. 11 township. He became enraged at the animal for some cause and picking up a pole hit the animal over the back with all his might. The lick broke the horse's back and Mr. Bost had to kill him to put him out of his misery. The horse was worth $50.

— Concord *Standard*: Gilbert Trapp, a negro boy of 13 years, was bitten on the hip and back part of the thigh in Kershaw, S. C, on June 7th, by a dog that it was feared had rabies. He was brought to Charlotte where the madstone was applied. It was claimed that the stone stuck to both wounds and both healed nicely. In 21 days however, he developed a well defined case of rabies and died Friday amid spasms.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Chief Clerk Simms, of the Auditor's Department, says that there is not enough care taken by the clerks of courts of the various counties in revising the pension lists. He has discovered names on some of them returned to him of persons that he himself knows to be dead. In such cases, of course, the warrants, if sent out would have to be returned. The Auditor says that applications for new pensions continue to come in and that if half of them are allowed when the Pension Board meets in September to pass upon them, there will not be more than $8 $12 apiece for the fourth-class pensioners this year—they got $16 last year—and that all other classes will be reduced in the same proportion.

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

IN BIG MAIL BOXES.

Live Cats, Empty Flasks and Other Things Besides Mail Matter.

The big mail boxes placed in various parts of the city for the reception of mail matter other than letters are familiar. They are about three feet in height, and they are raised on short legs, so that they will clear the sidewalk. The top of the box is rounded. The opening through which mail matter may be dropped, and which is about big enough to admit a dictionary, is just under the top in front. It is closed by a vertical cover which turns down on pivots at the lower corners, and which is so weighted that it returns to place when released. At the bottom of the box and extending across it in front is a door which is secured by a padlock. This door opens downward, and when open it forms a shelf in front, continuous with the floor of the box. These big boxes are painted red, and on the front of each one is stenciled this announcement: "For newspapers and packages, but not for letters. U. S. mail."

Many things besides mail packages have been found in these big boxes. Sometimes when the collector unlocks the door a cat jumps out and runs away. There are men who appear to think it is fun to catch a live cat in the street and thrust it into one of these big letter boxes. It is not unusual to find in the boxes loose newspapers, put into them under the impression that these are boxes intended for the reception of reading matter for the sick in hospitals. Sometimes empty flasks are found. Having taken the last drink, the drinker, instead of throwing the flask into the street to be broken, considerately drops it into the mail box. Sometimes there are found in the boxes old shoes, put in by people who think that is a funny thing to do. There are found occasionally sandwiches, or parts of sandwiches, dropped in by persons who have eaten all they want or have time for of a quick lunch, or by beggars who did not want the sandwich that had been given to them, and had therefore gently, but firmly, dropped it into the nearest package mail box.

Still, these things are, after all, but incidental. The matter found in the boxes is chiefly mail matter, and it includes a great variety of things, packages and boxes of all sorts and sizes that can be got through the opening and some that can't be. Sometimes boxes too big to go through the opening are jammed in as far as they will go and left there, holding the cover open. Sometimes rolled up maps are put in the boxes, or one end of them is thrust down through the opening as far as possible, the other end sticking out at an angle, something like a fishing rod. As the people have become more and more accustomed to using them, the bulk of the matter deposited in the boxes has increased. The mail from the big boxes is collected with wagons.—New York Sun.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ANIMAL REHEARSALS

TRICK DOGS AND CATS AND THEIR WAYS OF LEARNING.

Their Trainer Explains the Need of Flattery and Courtesy In Dealing With Cats — Differences Between Dogs and Cats—Tricks Explained.

The Tscherkoff dogs were the original interpreters of realistic canine drama. They were talked of in several countries, but their performance seems quite amateurish in comparison with that of the new canine stars whose trainer is Leonidas.

Leonidas is a Greek wanderer upon the face of the earth. He does not speak any English except "up" and "bravo" and "thank you," but that does not matter, for all his cats and dogs understand his French perfectly. The company was rehearsing the other morning when a reporter obtained entrance into the theater to ask Leonidas how he trained his animals. They were doing circus tricks with evident zest, when he told them to sit down in their chairs and remain there until he called them. Their prompt and cheerful obedience would have gladdened any heart.

"I train my dogs and cats," explained the master in response to a question, "by kindness and patience—oh, so much patience! The main thing is to get them to understand what you want them to do, and then they do it quickly enough. I am sure dogs and cats reason up to a certain point. They can reason sufficiently to understand what I want them to do. It isn't imitations, because I never show them what I want done, but explain what I wish and tell them to do it. Dogs have more reason than cats and are far easier to train. Cats are, like women, capricious. One must coax them all the time. If you let a cat know that you are trying to make it do a thing, it won't do it. One must be always kind to them."

"Humph!" grunted the interpreter. "I wish you could see him and his sister-in-law."

Leonidas smiled blandly and, all unconscious of the comment added to the text, went on:

"I'd rather train 50 dogs than one cat. If I didn't have that black spaniel Cerberus, I would never undertake to train a cat. Cerberus was the first dog I ever trained, and he saved one of these cats from drowning, and she follows him, and all the other cats follow her. But about the training. An old dog or cat can be taught to do all sorts of things, but it is much easier to teach young ones. You have seen imbecile people. Well, we have imbecile cats and dogs, too; so it is well to select cats for training with a view to their intelligence. The wolf dogs learn more easily than any other. Different kinds of dogs excel in different kinds of stage work. Any dog that looks like a fox is excitable and does quick work that other dogs, say a poodle, couldn't do at all. Some dogs do their work with a perfect understanding, while others do theirs mechanically. This is usually the fault of the trainer and results from beating the animals.

"One must love animals and understand them in order to train them. I've been in this business all my life. I trained horses to do all kinds of tricks and had never thought about training dogs and cats until I ran across that black water spaniel one day when I was exhibiting my trained horses. I was standing on Westminster bridge and saw a child fall into the water. That spaniel, Cerberus, jumped in and rescued the little one, and I said I would own that dog. I soon taught it to dive for my purse when I dropped it into 15 feet of water. Not long after that Cerberus saved the cat from drowning. I thought it would be a good idea to teach the cat some tricks too. It takes two years to train a cat well, but much less time is required to educate a smart dog. I worked with Cerberus and the cat he saved three years, and then I began to enlarge my company.

"To teach them new tricks I tell them what I want done and flatter them into doing it. For instance, when I wanted to teach Mimisse, the cat, to climb up a rope the full height of the stage, open and enter a basket attached to a parachute, which I let loose, I held her on the rope and said, 'Up, up, up!' and petted her all the while. Soon she knew that it would please me if she would go up and up she started. When she got to the top, I told her to open the basket and get in. She understood that, because she opens and enters a basket which my Great Dane holds in his mouth. I let the parachute down very gently at first, but after she had done the trick several times I could bring it down as suddenly as I pleased. The time required for learning a new trick depends on the trick and upon the individual intelligence of each one of the pupils.

"Some mon train animals by hunger. I don't believe in that method, for you can't rely on them, particularly not on cats. A cat will prowl around and get something to eat somehow, and then when the time comes for it to act it won't act so as to be fed afterward, for it is already satisfied. I feed my dogs and cats at 4 o'clock every afternoon, for I'm convinced that they do better work when not hungry.

"It is not necessary to rehearse trained animals every day. They are so familiar with what they do, they learn their lessons so well, that they do not forget. In fact, they often perform better if they don't practice much after they've learned a thing, for they don't get so tired of it."

"Do you ever punish your dogs and cats?" asked the reporter.

"He'll say 'No,'" said the interpreter in an "aside" before putting the question to the Greek, "but he does all the same. He beats the dogs like fury occasionally, but not often."

"Oh, it's very seldom I have to whip one of the dogs," answered Leonidas, "and I wouldn't dare punish the cats at all. They are too contrary. Why, I believe if I struck one of those cats she would never act again.

"It takes a long time to get an idea into a cat's head. When I was teaching my company the circus act, I almost gave up in despair. The dogs act as horses and the cats as riders. A dog trots around the ring, passing under a chair on which sits a cat. As the dog comes out from under the chair the cat springs on his back and jumps on the chair again when the circus is completed. It is very hard for the cats to get a good grip, especially on the short haired dogs, and they used their claws at first to keep them from falling off. This hurt the dogs, and they would shake the cats off. It took me months to teach the cats that they must hold on by the pressure of their legs and not use their claws at all. Those things take flattery and patience; that's all."—New York Sun.

Precious Stones Fade.

The powerful chemical effects of the sun are felt even by precious stones. The ruby, sapphire and emerald suffer less than other colored stones in this respect, but it has been shown by experiment that a ruby lying in a shop window for two years became much lighter in tint than its mate kept in a dark place during that period. Garnets and topazes are more easily affected. Pearls are said to show deterioration with age, but if they are not worn constantly they will recuperate wonderfully during brief vacations spent in quiet and darkness. The only species of unluck which the practical person believes the opal will bring to its owner is that of loss if the stone is exposed carelessly to heat. It is liable to crack, being composed principally of silicic acid, with a small proportion of water.—Exchange.

Feminine Forethought.

"Harry, you had better sit part of the evening on my right side and part of it on my left side."

"Cupid's ghost! What's that for?"

"I don't want people to be saying that you got curvature of the spine on my account."—Detroit Free Press.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PREFERRED PICK LEAF.

FARMER—Uncle Rufus, if you cut that wood I'll give you a nice turkey for your Sunday dinner.

UNCLE RUFUS—Thanks, Boss, but I'd rather hab Pick Leaf; I kin git all the foul I want.

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S Paul's, Beaufort.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, E P, S Clement's Beaufort.

Com.—Communion.

E P—Evening prayer.

M P—Morning prayer.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

Puzzling English.

An American in London had some business to transact recently with a German whom he had never seen. It was agreed by letter that the American should go to the town in Germany where his correspondent lived and that the German should meet him at the railroad station. A telegram was to be sent by the American notifying the German as to the day and hour of his coming and the train and telling the German how to recognize the American.

The telegram was sent and received. The German got out his English-German dictionary and carefully translated the telegram, and then he grew wild with despair. He rushed out among his friends, exclaiming, "How am I to recognize a man who is tall and short and fat, with money in his hat?"

"Tall and short and fat, with money in his hat!" cried his friends. "No one can identify such a person."

So the German went from one to another asking the same question until the train was due.

"How shall I know him?" the German wailed as he made his way to the station. "Tall and short and"—he was repeating to another friend in the station when the friend interrupted him. "Let me see the telegram," he said. The German produced it and the puzzling part read:

"Look for a man who is tall, a little stout, with a checked cap."

The friend translated it properly, and the German had no difficulty in picking out the American among the incoming passengers.—New York Sun.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	8	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¼	@	5¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4½	@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	28	@	33
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	43	@	45
Virginia Meal	43	@	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	75
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	11	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	13	@	15
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	8½	@	12½
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 35
Choice		@	4 00
Straight	4 20	@	4 50
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	43	@	45
Car load, in bags—White	43	@	43
Oats, from store	30	@	30½
Oats, Rust Proof	43½	@	45
Cow Peas		@	1 10
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	9
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	5½
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@1 25	
LUMBER(Prices rewsed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	13 00	@	2000
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	28
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds		@	28
" in bbls		@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	19	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60	@1 60	
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 00	@	9 50
Rump	8 75	@	9 00
Prime	8 75	@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	90
Lisbon		@	
American	35	@	40
On 100 ℔ Sacks	50	@	60
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	2 00	@	2 50
Common	1 50	@	1 75
Cypress Saps	3 00	@	3 50
SUGARS, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd	4 15-16	@	5
Standard A		@	4 15-16
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden		@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	4
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	5
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	7 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 00
Common Mill		@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	8 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		@	
℔ M 24in heart	7 50	@	8 00
Sap	5 00	@	6 00
18in Heart	4 00	@	4 50
Sap	3 00	@	4 00
16in Heart	5 00	@	5 50
Sap	4 00	@	5 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 25	@	1 30
Virginia	1 25	@	1 30
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed		@	18

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 24¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 23¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.15 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm: $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Yellow Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin steady, $1.83½, 1.37½; tar quiet, $1 10, crude turpentine dull, $1.30, 1 70, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	72
Rosin	579
Tar	20
Crude Turpentine	44

Receipts same day last year—186 casks spirits turpentine, 684 bbls rosin, 98 bbls tar, 39 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¾c for middling.

Ordinary	5¼	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	"	"
Low Middling	7¼	"	"
Middling	7¾	"	"
Good Middling	8 3-16	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN.—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2 25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $3.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 12—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1¼ per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487@487¼ for demand; 486@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487½ and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485¼. Silver certificates 60¼. Government bonds were strong; fives, registered, 114⅝; fives, coupon, 114⅝; fours, registered, 111⅝; fours, coupon, 113; twos, registered, 96¼. State bonds dull. North Carolina sixes 126; North Carolina fours 102. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 73½@1 75. Spirits turpentine dull at 26@26½c.

CHARLESTON, July 12.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23¾c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B C, $1 20 D E $1 25, F, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 60, M $1 70, N $1 75, W G $1 90, W W $2 40.

SAVANNAH, July 12.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24¼c bid; sales 300 casks; receipts 1,134 casks. Rosin quiet and unchanged; sales — barrels; receipts 3,550 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The cotton market opened at a decline of 1@3 points, ruled moderately active, with a weak undertone, further declined 4@5 points on unsatisfactory cable and generally bearish crop accounts. Covering caused a partial reaction and the market closed steady, with the net decline reduced to 1@3 points as a rule. July alone was finally quoted at Saturday's closing figures. Total sales reached 88,000 bales. The Government bulletin showing rain at numerous points, led to some activity in selling for short account in the absence of outside speculative support. During the forenoon there was some selling for the account of English houses, with private advices indicating a bearish feeling abroad on recent reports of a break in the

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS / CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Hops Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

They Got the Bell.

The trustees of a church near Detroit found it necessary to establish a fund to purchase a bell. The membership was small, and composed principally of persons who were unable to do more in a financial way than they had already done toward building the church edifice. Grocer Smith, one of the trustees, believed it would be a good plan to solicit contributions to the $200 required among the few well to do members of the congregation.

"If Deacon Brierly took a notion," said the grocer to another trustee, "he is able to buy the bell. He won't, though, because he's the closest man in the village. I'm going to him just the same and do my best to make him see his way clear to give us $100."

The first man the grocer solicited the next day was Deacon Brierly. The deacon was unusually grumpy that morning and was nearly unnerved when the grocer explained his mission.

"I know I'm a member of the church, but things are so close that I can't do much just now."

"How much will you give toward buying the bell?" asked the grocer.

"Well, I reckon I'll give as much as anybody," declared the deacon.

"You were always good at your word, deacon, so you and I will buy the bell."

The grocer held the deacon to his promise. The grocer was not a wealthy man, and it came a trifle hard for him to spare $100 from his capital, but it did him a world of good to hear the bell tolling a few months later.—Detroit Free Press.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses; the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Smoothing Irons.

Irons may be made to last for years, and they may be treated in such fashion as to wear out in a few months. The first great secret in their preservation is to keep them from rusting. To this end, when not in use, they should be stowed away in a clean, dry place. If, in spite of this care, or, more likely, because of some neglect, they should still become rusty, rub them thoroughly with lard and beeswax and then with sandpaper.

A Strict Regime.

Briggs—I'm thinking of moving over to your boarding house.

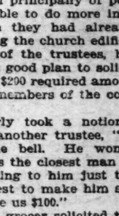
Griggs—What for?

Briggs—My doctor told me not to eat anything with my meals.—Detroit Free Press.

There's nothing makes a man madder than to know he has made a fool of himself after having his own way about it.—Adams Freeman.

In the PATHWAY

of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.



"Mother's Friend"

so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all Danger. Its use insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid. "Mother's Friend" is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly."

W. H. KING & CO., Whitewright, Tex.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1 Per Bottle. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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FASHIONS CHANGE BUT

POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

AUTUMN.

How beautiful the tree shadows lie on
The paler green o' the grasses!
October wind stirs them a little and passes.
Cloud shadows sail above them and are gone.

The trees are like a golden fountain's spray,
Like golden waters raining.
When the October skies and ways are waning,
The trees alone have the heart to be gay.

Yet there's a blue sky, and the sun is gold,
A gold tree and a bird in it,
A Jenny Wren or a belated linnet,
Singing away, though all the nests are cold.

The tree upon the grass has a bird's shadow,
As the live tree its bird.
Shadow and substance joyfully praise the Lord
As well as when the world was all a meadow.

Which is more beautiful, the living tree,
Like golden waters shining,
Or the tree's shadow on the sward reclining?
I know not. Come and praise the Lord with me!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

SAVED BY A WHEEL.

I had come to Florida to take up an appointment as assistant engineer on a new line one of the great millionaire hotel owners had decided to construct down the eastern coast of that low, sandy peninsula. The work was, of course, all done by negroes, a rough, half civilized lot, good workers when well looked after, but very fonds when fired by drink or gambling.

There were five white men only in residence at the camp, and the number of darkies varied generally between 70 and 100. Lately we had been hard put to it to get sufficient hands in these sparsely populated wilds and had in consequence taken on all who came to us and asked for work, without any sort of inquiry as to their character or antecedents.

There were several "toughs," as they say in the states, among the new hands, and of these the worst was a big mulatto known as Gilead Mack.

Two weeks after his arrival the catastrophe occurred. Marriott, the paymaster, with his colored servant Cicero, drove to Warrenton one Saturday to draw the week's money from the bank there. His usual hour of return passed, dusk fell and there was no sign of him—7, 8 o'clock, and, seriously alarmed, we started a search party.

Five miles from camp, where the road ran through a moss hung oak scrub, the pale starlight revealed a horse, a broken buggy and two riddled bodies, Marriott's and that of his faithful servant, stretched on the bloody sand.

Four furious men were soon scouring the country for assistance, and ere morning a strong party of white settlers and planters were following with bloodhounds the trail of the cowardly scoundrels.

In little more than 24 hours after the crime had been committed the perpetrators were caught, run down in the black depths of the inland swamps. There were three of them—camp negroes, as we had suspected.

Portions of the plunder—poor Marriott's watch and ring—were actually found upon them. There could be no defense, so justice was meted out, short, sharp and terrible, and three dead bodies dangled from a giant live oak, a warning to the rest.

During their examination two of the three implicated Gilead as the planner and instigator of the whole thing. But he was proved not to have left the camp that night, and though some were for putting him also out of the way of further mischief, it was eventually decided he should simply be flogged and turned out of camp.

And flogged he was! Such a fearful thrashing with heavy hickory switches as I trust never again shall see.

This was in March. In May I had ten days' leave, which I was to spend with the Warburtons, old friends I had known at home, who had come out to Florida chiefly for the sake of Mr. Warburton's health. They lived on the coast, about 30 miles due south, and to reach their place I took steamer down the Indian river.

Rarely have I enjoyed myself so thoroughly as during those few days. The surf bathing was perfect, as could well be imagined, the fishing superb. Sailing on the river and hunting turtles on the beach gave us other delightful occupation, while perhaps the best fun of all was long bicycle rides by moonlight.

We had splendid ground for a spin. Between low and high water mark the smooth beach was as firm as a turnpike road, and except for here and there a soft stretch 100 yards or so in length, one might drive the flying wheel many a mile north or south.

Two years before, something more than a friendship had grown up between Lena Warburton and myself. Before a week was up we had come to an understanding, and my happiness was as nearly complete as human happiness ever is in this world.

My leave of absence was not up till Thursday. My disgust, then, may be imagined when on Tuesday a darky boy appeared on pony back with a note from Northcott, the superintendent, requesting me to return at once. Vaile, the second engineer, was ill, and my presence urgently required.

There was no river boat going north before Thursday, so my only way of return led up the beach. I was about to go over to Port Lea to hire an animal which I could ride or drive when Jack Warburton came to my assistance with the offer of a bicycle—he had two—on which, he truly said, I could get back to camp very much quicker than on any animal I should be likely to get in the neighborhood.

It was about 8 o'clock when I started, a glorious summer night, whose heat was tempered by the soft sea breeze that came sighing off the luminous crests of the long Atlantic rollers. Lena and her brother accompanied me for some five or six miles on my way.

As I rode the loneliness came home to me. North and south, in an almost perfectly straight line, the bare, broad beach extended, on one side the sailless ocean, on the other the low, monotonous palmetto crowned bluff. Back of this bluff lay a mile or more of unbroken scrub, the haunt of rattlesnake and panther, and behind that the wide, shallow Indian river, on whose inner bank our camp lay.

Two hours had passed. Scarcely five miles now before I must turn to the left into the track cut through the scrub from the camp to the beach. So far the only signs of life visible had been the multitudinous crabs and a couple of huge, unwieldy turtles; the only sound that reached my ear the monotonous, hissing roar of the breakers on the bar.

But suddenly a low, distant, drumming noise attracted my attention, and, glancing back over my shoulder, I made out three mounted men galloping up behind me. As they gained rapidly I turned again and perceived, with a sudden, unpleasant shock, that they were all negroes, and the foremost no other than that yellow rascal, Gilead Mack.

Then the whole matter became clear to me. I had, no doubt, been enticed on to this lonely beach by a forged note. Gilead was quite smart enough for that.

You never know what you can do till you have to. And I venture to say few professionals would have been in it with me at the speed I acquired within the next two minutes. Had the beach been only sound all the way, I should have been all right, but unfortunately the tide was half way in and the good ground narrowing. Soft spots impeded me, and at the end of another three miles my pursuers were still within sight and hearing.

And then another thought occurred to me—the remembrance of that mile or more of soft, sandy road across the scrub, where a bicycle would be useless, and my hunters on their ponies would have me absolutely at their mercy. Could I possibly get sufficient start before reaching the turn?

At the entrance to the scrub road I was but 700 or 800 yards in front of the foremost of the negroes. My one chance now was to continue straight away up the beach and endeavor to wear their animals down.

On and on, mile after mile, on the whole increasing my lead. Even though compelled once or twice to dismount, rarely less than a mile ahead.

I had reached a part of the beach totally unknown to me, but the going was good, and again I slowly gained. Their beasts were obviously flagging, and they no longer kept together. If I could but hold out another few miles, I might hope to completely distance them.

The shore before me took a wide curve, the first bend for 80 miles or more. I rounded it, and, at the pace I was going, as nearly as possible drove machine and all into a great inlet half a mile wide, through which the rapidly rising tide was flowing in toward the lagoon at between two and three knots an hour.

I was trapped. Certainly I could swim a little, but nowhere near enough to cross this wide, rapid estuary. Should I take to the scrub? It seemed the only possible alternative.

And then an inspiration came to me. My pursuers were more than a mile behind, as far as I could judge. I had therefore six to seven minutes in hand. Throwing the bicycle on the sand, in almost less time than it takes to write it I had deflated and stripped off both the tires. In a very few moments I had pumped them full arfesh. Then I kicked off my boots, and having with my belt secured both the air filled tubes under my arms, plunged boldly into the rippling, moonlit water.

A growl of disappointed rage from my baffled pursuers rang through the night, and then crack, crack, a couple of pistol bullets flew high over my head and ricocheted in the wavelets beyond. But a man's head, bobbing about a hundred yards away, is a poor mark by moonlight, and an instant later I was whirled safely around the corner of the bluff, and soon out into midstream beyond.

The water was quite warm and little danger of sharks inside the bar. But I was at the mercy of the tide and did not know how long it might be before I might be able to land. In half an hour I was through the line and adrift on the wide bosom of the Indian river.

Here the current bore me southward, and all night I was carried on. Dawn and the turn of the tide found me weak and exhausted close to a small islet which I recognized as only a couple of miles north of our camp. Here I managed to struggle ashore and stretched myself in the long, coarse grass, where the welcome sunlight soon dried my saturated garments and body.

In the course of the morning I was taken off by a fishing boat and landed safe at the camp, where my arrival caused, as I had expected, surprise. Northcott declared he had sent me no message.

What was more to the point, as far as I was concerned, he gave me another week's leave, and you may believe I didn't lose much time in getting down again to Port Lea. But this time I stuck to the river, getting a passage on a small schooner.

None of us ever set eyes on them again. Only a short time ago, though, my wife, formerly Miss Lena Warburton, came to me in some excitement with a paper which gave a graphic account of the capture and subsequent lynching of a big mulatto whose name was supposed to be Gilead Mack. He had been caught in the very act of firing the barns of a man who had employed him.

My wife and I live in a cottage near Port Lea, and ours are now by no means the only bicycles you may see spinning down the beach by moonlight.—Answers.

Touch Talk Failed.

It was recently suggested that it would be a vast improvement of the existing method of teaching deaf mutes to talk merely by hand signs if a modification of the Morse telegraph code were applied to sign language. A correspondent writes to say that experience has shown this plan to be impracticable. Some 14 years ago a member of an asylum board of managers, while on an official inspection, suggested the Morse alphabet as a medium of conversation between the unfortunates. When it was explained to the pupils, they were delighted. The method was illustrated on the blackboard. Deaf mutes are proverbially quick to learn, and it was only a few days before the alphabet was mastered and conversations were constantly held between pupils. But a difficulty soon arose.

The lack of powers of speech and hearing renders a deaf mute peculiarly sensitive, and out of this grows the most deep rooted jealousy. No sooner were two engaged in this secret conversation and another inmate happened to catch a glance of one of the party's eyes than the green eyed monster took possession of the looker on, and the teacher was informed that So-and-so had been "talking about me." Another curious outcome of the innovation developed into an intolerable subversion of discipline. After the lights were extinguished in the dormitories the inmates, who formerly had nothing to do but go to sleep, now could and did talk by touch, and they were enabled to run from bed to bed and carry on a silent conversation, occasionally breaking out into a laugh, which discovered them. It finally became necessary to forbid the use of the alphabet under all circumstances, and the use of touch conversation was decided a failure. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cocaine.

Although chloroform and ether—long the absolute safeguards against the most acute pains of major operations—fulfilled all special indications, there was always felt a pressing need for some pain destroyer that should have merely a local action. Then came cocaine to claim her crown. The discovery of its marvelous power to limit areas of anæsthesia without loss of consciousness settled all questions of pain in operations, great or small. The credit of bringing this wonderful drug to the attention of the profession is properly tendered to Dr. Carl Koller. Now the gap between the toleration of extreme agony and the endurance of lesser pains is so completely closed over by the dropping of cocaine on the eyeball or by the direct injection of the solution under the skin that the patient can witness the operation on himself in the surprise of entire absence of sensation, and can truthfully ask: "O pain, where is thy victory? O Blade, where is thy sting!"

Many of the eye operations which formerly required etherization are now performed with cocaine, obviating the discomforts and risks of general anæsthesia without adding to the shock of the patient. Its efficacy in abolishing pain of mucous surfaces admits of no question. In the earlier days of its use for that purpose it rose to worldwide fame when it touched the aching throat of General Grant and bade his pain be still. It came in time for him as it has for thousands of similar sufferers since.—Dr. George F. Shrady in Forum.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Advice on Love, Courtship and Marriage Given Fifty Years Ago.

"The Mystery of Love, Courtship and Marriage" is the title of a little book which, though published 50 years ago, contains much advice that is as sensible now as it was then. "Flattery," says the author, whose sex is not revealed by the title page and is not easy to guess from internal evidence, "is a powerful weapon in the art of making love. Never lived there yet man or woman but that in some way or other could be flattered. The great point is to know in what way to use it. A young lady will feel flattered if you get a chance, young man, to tell her mother about the good qualities of her daughter. Never fear but the daughter will hear of it." The author dwells at some length on the subtle flattery conveyed in applying what is ordinarily termed a "pet name" to the object of one's affection and repeats with emphasis the admonition that "faint heart never won fair lady."

Then the author fits the shoe to the other foot. "There is no impropriety," he or she says, "in a lady's taking any reasonable measures to induce her beau to make his proposal when he is either backward, slow or bashful." The advice of old Weller to "beware of widders" is indorsed in only a half hearted way. "In making love to a widow," our author says, "you have nothing to do but to answer her questions and to return her caresses. In making love to a widow, then, you must first be sure that you want her for a wife, as it will not be safe to trust yourself within the pale of her influence if you expect ever to get off heart whole." She will certainly catch you in her toils, if she pleases. She, of course, does not give you much chance to exhibit those romantic proofs of attachment which young girls delight in, but will discuss the marriage ceremony and plans for the future with the same coolness and deliberation as if she were selecting her furniture and household goods. Considering all her peculiarities, the courtship of a widow is a mere formal matter of business. Any man with sufficient nerve to use his own judgment in the purchase of a horse may court a widow without trouble and without advice.

Twenty ways of popping the question are advanced, and the author concludes the advice for wooers and the wooed with the following axiom: "As a general rule a gentleman need never be refused. Every woman, except a heartless coquette, can easily discourage a man that she does not intend to marry before matters come to the point of declaration. It is very true that some men are woefully blinded in this thing of lovemaking and do not get their eyes open until they are 'kicked.'"—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Living Flytrap.

"The big alligator in our menagerie," the old circus man said, "didn't always take his feed very well. Sometimes he wouldn't open his mouth at feeding time, and then we had to resort to strategy. Alligators are very sensitive about the nose. When this alligator wouldn't open his mouth, we used to rub the top of his nose very gently. That always made him mad, and he'd throw back his upper jaw like a cellar door on hinges. Then we'd throw a chunk of beef, maybe five pounds or so, down his throat, and down would come the cellar door shut again, and he would swallow the beef. In that way we used to give him about 25 pounds of beef at a feeding without much difficulty.

"The old alligator was very fond of flies. You might think a fly would be pretty small game for a 12 foot alligator, and one fly would be. But this old alligator would throw his upper jaw back and go to sleep apparently. Flies would light around inside the alligator's mouth just the same as they would anywhere outdoors, and when there were about a million there the alligator would shut his upper jaw down with the flies all inside. Pretty soon he'd throw the cellar door back and set the trap again.

"I've often thought that alligators would make good flytraps for houses. Of course you'd want to keep any small children there might be in the house away from them, but if you looked out for that I should think they'd be great. I should say that about four 12 foot alligators could keep a moderate sized house free of flies all summer without the slightest trouble."—New York Sun.

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August 11th, 1897, is the date selected for the special excursion to Providence via Seaboard Air Line and Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Co. Steamer Tickets will only be sold on the 11th, and will be limited to 20 days from date, allowing passengers to return on any regular steamer and train within that limit. The following rates and schedule will apply:

		RATE.	SCHEDULE.
Charlotte,	N. C.	19.65	8:32 P. M.
Hamlet,	"	18.10	11:38 P. M.
Lincolnton,	"	20 25	7:10 P. M.
Maxton,	"	18.25	6:18 P. M.
Monroe,	"	19 15	9:40 P. M.
Raleigh,	"	17 50	2:13 A. M.
Rutherfordton,	"	21 75	4:35 P. M.
Sanford,	"	17 30	1:09 A. M.
Shelby,	"	21 70	6:08 P. M.
Wadesboro,	"	18 60	10:31 P. M.
Wilmington,	"	30.80	3.30 P. M.

The steamship "Chatham" will be placed in service on this occasion and the service will be first-class in every respect. Meals and stateroom berth on steamer, going and return, will be furnished holders of these special excursion tickets without extra charge. The capacity of the steamer is of course limited, and application for reservation should be made as early as possible in order to secure the best accommodation. S. A. L. Ticket Agent at Atlanta, Ga., will make reservations and furnish number of rooms occupied. The Passenger Department of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, Va., has issued an attractive Itinerary of this trip, copies of which will be furnished upon application to any S. A. L. Agent. je 24 tf

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT May 30, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	.....
Leave Lumberton	6 26 p m	.....
Leave Maxton	6 14 p m	.....
Leave Laurinburg	6 32 p m	.....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	.....
Leave Hamlet	7 15 p m	*5 17pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 32am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 46 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 15 p m	6 45am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 00am
Arrive Charlotte	10 35 p m	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	.....	9 20am
Arrive Lincolnton	.....	10 20am
Arrive Shelby	.....	11 18pm
Arrive Kliesboro	.....	11 55pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	.....	12 30pm

*6 40 a m Leave.....Hamlet.....Arrive 6 30pm
10 00 a m Arrive.....Cheraw.....Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	.....	*4 35pm
Leave Kliesboro	.....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	.....	5 55pm
Leave Lincolnton	.....	6 56pm
Leave Mt. Holly	.....	7 58pm
Leave Charlotte	*8 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	8 55 am	9 05pm
Leave Monroe	9 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	9 35 am	.....
Leave Wadesboro	†10 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	†7 41 am	11 06pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 20pm
Leave Hamlet	8 10 am	.....
Leave Laurinburg	8 46 am	.....
Leave Maxton	9 05 am	.....
Leave Lumberton	9 51 am	.....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	.....

NORTHWARD.

	No. 37	No. 401.
Leave Hamlet	*6 15 am	*11 30pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 15am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond	*5 50 pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 1o pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 22pm

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 48	No. 402.
Leave Monroe	*9 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15 pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Times)	3 50 pm	6 30am

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

Schedule in Effect May 30th, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON.

12.15 P. M., Daily. Arrives Fayetteville 3 35 p m, Sanford 5.02 p m, Ore Hill 5.32 p m, Greensboro 7.25 p m., Walnut Cove 9.08 p.m., Mt. Airy 11.00 p m. Connects with Southern Railway at Greensboro, arriving Salisbury 8.50 p. m, Asheville 12.12 a. m., Knoxville 4.00 a. m., Chattanooga 7 40 a. m.. Nashville 1.35 p. m., Charlotte 10.00 p. m., Atlanta 6.10 a. m., Danville 12.00 night, Lynchburg 1 58 a. m., Charlottesville 3.35 a. m., Washington 6.43 a m., Baltimore 8 00 a. m., Philadelphia 10.15 a. m., New York 12.43 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON.

4.30 P. M., Daily, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greensboro, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Salisbury, Atlanta, Charlotte and all points North, South and West.

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CROATAN, Tuesday, July 13
PAWNEE, Tuesday, July 20

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M: No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.36 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.04 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 8.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M: No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.05 p m, †Tarboro 6.40 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 1.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.40 P M: No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.40 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M: No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 3.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 1.15 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.00 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 A M: No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.00 p m, Baltimore 3.35 p m, Washington 5.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m: No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.35 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 8.50 a m, Atlanta 8.30 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.35 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Wilson 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.58 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1897

SENATE AND HOUSE.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Senator Morgan Tries to Prevent Consummation of an Agreement With the Union Pacific Railroad That Will Rob the People of Thirty-million Dollars —Unimportant Proceedings in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A discussion of Union Pacific Railroad affairs occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up early in the day, and Senator Morgan proposed an amendment designed to prevent the consummation of an agreement made some time since for the settlement of the Government's claim against the road.

Before the Deficiency bill was taken up a resolution by Senator Butler, of North Carolina, was agreed to, demanding the Secretary of State to secure from diplomatic representatives abroad full information as to the operation of postal telegraphs, telephones and postal savings banks.

The expediency of attaching private claims to the Deficiency bill was discussed at length. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, had offered an amendment covering three insurance claims adjudicated under the Bowman act. Senator Hale, of Maine, made a point of order against the amendment. The Vice President, in deciding the point, held that "private" individuals referred to such measures as were for the benefit of individuals without application to the general public. For this reason the Foraker amendment was ruled out as covering private claims not to be attached to general appropriation bills under the rules of the Senate. The decision operated to exclude a large number of private claims which were to be offered as amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, offered another Pacific Railroad amendment, providing that no part of the sinking fund of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, held in the Treasury of the United States, shall be used in pursuance of any agreement between the President of the United States or any officer of the United States and Louis Fitzgerald, chairman of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any other company or corporation.

Senator Morgan spoke at length in support of the amendment, saying the pending agreement between the executive branch of the government and the Union Pacific reorganization committee was in flagrant disregard of law amounting to robbery, which, when fully understood, would cause amazement among the American people.

At one stage of his remarks Senator Morgan referred to the House not being in session to-morrow and was reminded by Senator Hoar that the House would be in session to-morrow.

"I am delighted to hear that Congress will not be running on one wheel," proceeded Senator Morgan. "and I invite the attention of the House to the fact that by adopting this amendment it can save $80,000,000 to the government, which otherwise the government will be robbed of. These are strong words, but I use them knowing what they mean. Let Congress adjourn without taking hold of this transaction and the United States government will lose $30,000,000 and the people will lose God knows how much in the future."

Senator Morgan severely criticised the agreement made with the reorganization committee.

At another point Senator Thurston of Nebraska demurred to Senator Morgan's reference to him as counsel for the receivers of the Pacific railroad, saying he had not acted in that capacity since December, 1895, and while a political service might not involve any question of propriety, yet it was desirable to have the facts appear correctly. The receivers and their counsel were officers of the court appointing them, Senator Thurston said.

Senator Morgan made an extended legal argument to show that the Union Pacific railroad property could not be sold without the consent of Congress.

Senator Thurston took exception to Senator Morgan's claim that the government's lien was not confined to the aided portion of the road, but embraced all its property—whether aided or not. Senator Thurston contended that the United States Supreme Court had held the lien of the government to extend only to the mileage aided by the issue of subsidy bonds.

Senator Morgan spoke for over three hours, appealing to his associates to support the amendment and prevent the consummation of what he regarded as a serious menace to the government.

Senator Thurston briefly controverted the points of Senator Morgan's argument, saying the pending proposition was designed to prevent the taking of the Union Pacific question out of the politics of the West and also to endanger a settlement on a most advantageous basis.

Senator Hale, in charge of the bill, claimed that the Morgan amendment was new legislation. He withdrew the paragraph to which Senator Morgan's provision was an amendment, thus disposing of the entire subject. The bill was then laid aside and at 4.55 p. m. the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On account of the death of Senator Harris, soon after the journal had been read, the House, on motion of Mr. Moon of Tennessee, Democrat, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, suspended business until to-morrow noon.

Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, introduced in the House a bill to prohibit the issuance by railroads of free transportation to members of Congress, Federal judges, the heads of the executive departments of the Government and chief of bureaus.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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STRUCK SOME SNAGS.

REPUBLICAN SENATE AND HOUSE CONFEREES ON THE TARIFF BILL.

No Agreement on More Important Features of the Bill—House Representatives Insisting Upon Cotton Ties and Bagging, Burlaps and Mattings Being Restored to the Dutiable List.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The tariff conferees have struck some snags in their work. The minor matters were easily adjusted, but on all important features there have been no agreements and the outlook to-day was that several reports would have to be made before an adjustment could be reached. The House conferees are standing solidly by their bill and the Senate conferees are no less tenacious.

The Senate conferees have laid before the House members the condition in the Senate, where there is not an actual majority of the Republicans and where other votes are necessary to pass the bill or adopt a conference report. They asserted that in 1894 the Democrats were in better shape in the Senate than the Republicans, and now they had an actual majority, yet the House was finally compelled to accept the Senate bill in order to pass it.

The members of the House are standing by their bill, nevertheless, and have told the Senators that they cannot accept the Senate amendments on any important items.

Burlaps, cotton ties and other items which were placed on the free list by the Senate met with great hostility from the House conferees, and so far nothing in the way of a compromise offered by the Senate members has yet been accepted.

The House conferees are also insisting upon higher compensatory duties on manufactures of cotton on account of the duty of 20 per cent. on raw cotton. The House members have maintained that the House bill has been commended more than the Senate bill, and that the conference should get as close to it as possible. The Senate conferees, in addition to presenting the present political complexion of the Senate, have pointed out the difficulty that will occur if several reports of partial agreement and disagreement are made. They have told the House members that it will lead to endless discussion, that they have no power to force a vote, and that there is not a majority in the Senate to keep the Senate in session in case of filibustering against the conference report.

The noon recess of the conferees was devoted largely to a conference with individual Senators, in which the House representatives in the conference participated. This conference developed the fact that the wool schedule had been under special consideration during the forenoon session, and that the House men had shown a decided disposition to hold on to the House rates. There was evident apprehension that if this contention was granted there would be difficulty in getting the bill through the Senate, and it is not believed that this apprehension was changed by the results of their inquiries. There was also a hurried conference between the Republican representatives of the Senate in the conference and the Democratic members of the Finance Committee in regard to the probable course of the Democrats in case the articles which they were especially instrumental in having placed on the free list, should be made dutiable. These articles include cotton bagging, gunny bags, burlaps, cotton ties, paris green, floor mattings, etc. The House is insisting upon their restoration to the dutiable list, and some of the Senate conferees are inclined to yield because of the need for the revenue they would produce.

The conference with the Democrats was by no means reassuring. The Republicans were told that if these changes were made they (the Democrats) would be disposed to insist upon a full explanation in committee and an elaborate debate in the Senate, which might indefinitely prolong the session.

The committee is meeting with its greatest difficulty in reaching an understanding on the wool and sugar schedules. On sugar Senators Aldrich and Jones, of Nevada, are holding out especially for the Senate schedule, and are supported by the entire Senate representation. The House conferees are just as firm in their demand for the House rates. The indications when the conference adjourned to-night were that a compromise would be necessary which would split the difference between the two houses on the differential on refined sugar, and it was stated upon apparently good authority that an agreement to this effect had been reached. The House conferees are standing stiffly for the House schedule on wool, contending that the Senate rates would be most oppressive upon manufacturers.

The Senate classification of third class wools is especially objectionable to carpet manufacturers and Senators Penrose and Gray have been active during the day in their efforts to secure an advance of 10 cents in the value of wool that may be admitted at four cents. The Senate schedule makes ten cents the figure of demarcation in value, fixing a duty of seven cents a pound on all wool above that price. The Pennsylvania Senators say that under this classification ninety per cent. of the carpet wools would be made to pay seven cents duty and that the result would be to close many of the carpet makers. There is a proposition to compromise the differences by retaining the Senate classification, but allowing a drawback on all wools which it can be proven are used in carpet-making, on which seven cents may be paid.

The House is also standing for its rates on first and second class wools, which were reduced by the Senate, with a good prospect of success.

There was quite a movement on the Democratic side of the Senate to-day to insure a firm stand for free burlaps, cotton bagging, floor matting, cotton ties, etc., placed on the free list in the Senate and to hold white pine at one dollar per thousand feet. This was because of the report which was authenticated, that the committee had tentatively agreed to restore the $3 rate on white pine and to restore the other articles mentioned to the dutiable list. These changes were made in the Senate by majorities ranging from one to five votes, and the supporters of the Senate's action expressed the opinion that they will be able to hold all the votes for a motion to reject the conference report that were originally cast for the amendments. To do this they would have to make sure not only of Senator McEnery's vote, but of some Republican votes. The problem bids fair to develop an interesting situation in the Senate if the committee on conference adheres to its present determination with regard to these articles.

The conferees were again together to-night until about 11 o'clock, and at the conclusion of their session were more uncommunicative than they have been heretofore. This might be explained either on the theory that they are very close to an agreement or that they are wider apart than before.

The iron works cotton mills, four in number, at Fall River, Mass., have shut down for a week, but is is believed that it will last until improvement in the cotton cloth market becomes pronounced.

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HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price 25c.

COAL MINERS STRIKE.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AT PITTSBURG.

Greatest Interest Manifested in the Scheme to Arbitrate — Strong Indication of a Coal Famine—A Marked Increase in the Price of Coal.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—Beyond the strengthening of the miners' lines along the rivers, there was little change in the strike situation to-day. The iron-clad contracts which were in force at several mines in the Monongahela valley were swept out of existence to-day and the strike was made general in the Fourth pool.

The Blyth Coal Company has offered the sixty-nine cent rate to their men at the Red Bird mine, but the officials will not allow them to go to work at present. The men in the Stickel Hollow mines of the Washington Coal Company also came out to-day, making the suspension complete in this district except at the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, where about 1,900 men are working. No effort has yet been made to get these diggers out, and the miners at other pits who have laid down their tools are grumbling at the slowness of DeArmitt's men in joining the movement. The hot-heads are advising drastic measures. They have been kept in check so far, but there is no telling when the fever will break out and a concerted move on Sandy and Plum Creek made.

The greatest interest is now manifested in the scheme to arbitrate the strike question. Labor commissioners and official arbitrators of the several States affected are mobilizing in this city. The State of Ohio is the only one which has a regularly appointed board of arbitration. It exists for just such emergencies as this, and is naturally eminently well prepared for the work. Most of the others interested are labor commissioners and industrial statisticans who are also well able to act in the capacity of arbitrators from the nature of their work in keeping in touch with the working classes generally. The Ohio board is composed of Selwyn N. Owen, chairman, of Columbus, who was formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio; ex-Attorney General John Little Xenia, and Joseph Bishop, of Columbus, formerly president of the Amalgamated Association. The Indiana Labor Commissioners here are L. P. McCormack, ex-President of the Typographical Union, and B. F. Schmid, of Indianapolis. Jas. M. Clark, Industrial Statistician of Pennsylvania, arrived from Harrisburg this morning. Officials of West Virginia are expected here to-day. The Illinois commissioners of labor—J. D. Keefe, J. B. Gill and H. R. Coil—are on their way to Pittsburg and will meet the other commissioners in this city on Wednesday. Thus all the States, with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee, where the strike is on, will be represented in the conferences which are to be held here during the next few days. Invitations have been sent to the coal operators of the Pittsburg district to meet the arbitrators informally and talk over the matter of settling the strike. It is expected by the arbitrators that the representatives of the local operators will be gotten together within the next twenty-four hours. However, persons who are well acquainted with the warring factions that exist among the coal operators here say they will be hard to get together in this move, although the extreme gravity of the outlook may have the desired effect. Those in touch with the situation say that the attempt at conciliation will simply re-open the old discussion of President DeArmitt's position on the necessity of a price differential to compete with the company stores.

Peace emissaries called at President DeArmitt's office to-day, and it is said that he told them it would be a day or two before he could give them a definite answer as to the course of action he proposed to follow. If the operators can be brought into line on the conference idea, there will be no obstacles imposed by miners. President Ratchford notified the operators publicly a few days ago that he was ready for a conference at any time. This afternoon he wired the arbitrators that the miners' officials would meet with them to-morrow.

There is a strong indication of a coal famine confronting the country within the next ten days. It is claimed by conservative operators that the marketable supply at present, which is placed at ten million bushels, would be only able to meet the demands of the market for about a month under ordinary conditions. With the scarcity of coal already prevailing at the Lake ports, it is claimed the supply will not last over two weeks at the longest. In anticipation of such a condition, the coal operators are not very anxious to fill orders and are holding out for the advance in price that is expected to result. The only source of supply is from the river mines, as the railroads are confiscating for their own use all the coal ready for shipment along their lines.

There has been a marked increase in the price of coal within the past few days, and it is claimed that a ten-cent rate per bushel in boat load lots will be reached within the present week. The retail dealers, as well as the operators in general, concede that a famine is imminent and look for prices to advance beyond the limit reached during the previous general strike of miners in 1894.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 12.—Developments across the river in the Eastern Ohio mining district were meagre to day. Interest has shifted from the Dillonvale mines, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road up the river, to the region on the Baltimore and Ohio branch of the river from Bellair. The men at the Schick mines there have been working at the sixty cents rate made by the strikers, but the men in the other mines along the Baltimore & Ohio object to the men working, and are trying to force them. So far they have been unsuccessful, but a meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Neff's siding, with the avowed purpose to get the men out at Schick's mines.

West Virginia coal is passing over the three coal carrying roads in this vicinity in large quantities, but so far there has been no molestation of trains.

At Dillonvale all is quiet, and the only possible source of trouble so far as can be seen lies in the rumored intention of the Wheeling and Lake Erie management to operate the mines with outside men. Such a course means evictions of the old men, when trouble could scarcely be averted.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The miners' strike is causing the price of coal to still advance, and to-day it was selling at $1.80, an increase of 150 per cent. since the commencement of the struggle. The feature to-day in matters pertaining to the strike was the presence in the city of the joint arbitration board, who are endeavoring by every means possible to bring to a peaceable conclusion the strife now in progress. The board held an informal session and in the intervals interviewed quite a number of operators, the big majority of whom are in favor of arbitration, provided all of the operators will abide by the decision rendered. One of the dissenters is W. P. De Armitt, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. He declares he has nothing to arbitrate, and says the strike is the result of the machinations of politicians.

Democrats carried the city election at Annapolis Md., by a small majority, electing mayor, councillor and four out of six aldermen. The city gave McKinley over 200 majority last Fall.

FIRE IN GREENSBORO.

Phoenix Produce House Set on Fire—Other Buildings Burned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 12.—A disastrous fire in Greensboro to-night, originating in Darden's shoe store, spread to the dry goods store of Armfield, Ridge & Vickory, and the old Star Warehouse, used as a produce house. The two former were saved by the firemen, but were badly damaged. The warehouse building was totally destroyed. The losses are not known to-night.

The Phœnix Produce house, it is said, was undoubtedly fired by an incendiary. While it was burning two negroes were overheard to say that there would be other fires before morning. Extra policemen are patrolling the streets to-night.

WARM WIRELETS

The Everett, Pemberton and Atlantic cotton mills, of Lawrence, Mass., started up yesterday, after a week's shut down. The mills employ in the aggregate more than 3,000.

While returning from church, Sam and Oscar Mehanes farmers of Albemarle Co., Va., were killed by lightning Sunday night. They sought refuge under a tree.

A Montreal dispatch says the Canadian cotton trade which for months past has been extremely bad owing to the recent changes in the tariff and general depression, shows general improvement.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, yesterday introduced a resolution in the Senate asking the President for information relative to the arrest by Spanish officials at Havana, of Alfred H. Hugnet, on September 6th, 1896.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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For Sale Cheap—Second-hand Water Tank of 10,000 gallons capacity. Address P. O. Box 336, Wilmington, N. C. D & W jy 11 2t*

Go to M. C. Benson's, 5 South Water street, for N. C. Hams, fresh Mountain Butter. Consignments of country produce solicited. Beef Cattle and Mutton a specialty. jy 8 tf

M. R. Stone & Co. headquarters for anything in the Grocery line. One car load Water Ground Meal. One car load of each assorted Flour. Five hundred bales Timothy Hay. One car load Corn 7 South Water street. je 30 tf

Bananas, Apples, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges, Peanuts, Cakes and Crackers, Nuts, Candies of all kinds. These are some of the things I offer for sale. Prices sure to please. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street, je 27 tf

The Linens, Percales and Organdies expected have positively arrived. A large drive in Dimities; also Valenciennes, Edgings and Embroideries at J. J. Shepard's, 19 Market street. je 23 tf

For Sale—The Cottage on Carolina Beach known as the Castle. Six rooms. Cost over $1,000. Will be sold cheap. D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. je 11 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 18 tf

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. ef21

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2 000 Rolls BAGGING,
5,000 Bundles TIES,
5,000 Bushels CORN,
600 Bushels MEAL,
600 Barrels MOLASSES,
50,000 Pounds MEAT,
And other goods.

D. L. GORE,
jy 11 tf 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.
Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
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Toilet Soap,

WILD LOCUST HONEY,

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M. H. Orion's Pure Olive Castile. Uncle Sam's great healing Tar Soap removes Dandruff and Pimples, stains from Silk or Woolen Fabrics.

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"Won't wash clothes" but will wash Steel, Iron and Copper Vessels. Removes rust, dirt, stains and tarnish. Special prices this week.

S. W. Sanders.
je 30 tf

Soap and Towels.

Butter Milk Soap, 3 cakes in box 7 cents.
Castile Soap and Glycerine Soap 5c per cake.
Fels' celebrated Sweet Flower, Hazel Cream, Peach Cream, Butter Milk Toilet Soaps, our price 7c cake.
Ammonia 9c per bottle.
Borated Talcum Baby Powder 9c per box.
Toilet Paper 5c per package.
Toilet Paper, 1,000 sheet rolls 10c.
Bay Rum, Florida Water, 23c a bottle.

TOWELS, TOWELS.

Good size Cotton Towels 5c.
Splendid Bleach Towel 7½ and 10c.
Bleached and Unbleached Turkish Towels 5, 10, 15 and 23 cents.
25c Linen Towels 18c.
Bargains in Silks, Shirt Waists, &c., at

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Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up.

Lowest prices in Mason's Fruit Jars. jy 11 tf

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Gasolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE AND Agricultural Implements

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices.

Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

je 24 tf

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BUTTER

has won first prize and Gold Medal at the Illinois State Dairymen's Convention held last week.

Illinois being the greatest dairy State in the Union, makes this latest honor of no small importance.

If you want the finest, order "Clover Hill Brand."

We would like to buy the output of two or three North Carolina Butter Dairies. Quality is what we want.

R. W. HICKS.
jy 11 D&W tf

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JUST ARRIVED

ALL VARIETIES PLANTED IN THIS SECTION.

The Largest Stock and the Lowest Prices.

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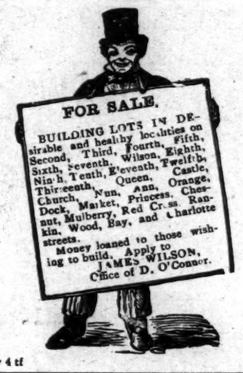
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Money loaned to those wishing to build. Apply to
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Leave for Southport at 9.30 a. m.
Leave for Carolina Beach at 6.00 and 9.30 a. m.; 3.00 and 5.15 p. m.
Leave Southport at 12.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 7.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45 and 6 p. m
Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.
Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
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Strawberry Acid,

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We wish everybody lots of Comfort during the Glorious Fourth. We can furnish Comfort in Footwear at all times, to all people, from the tiniest infant wearing No. 0's, to the largest man wearing No. 15's.

Infant Soft Soles, all colors, at 25c. Other SHOES just as Cheap.

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Successors to H. C. Evans.
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Made from the best thoroughly seasoned and selected

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Our experience of thirty-one years in manufacturing cooperage for the trade enables us to turn out barrels of correct gauge and guaranteed first class in every particular. Your patronage solicited.

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All 8-Wire Tapestry Carpeting at 50c Per yard.

These goods make splendid Rugs.

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One lot Silkalines and Jap Crepes.—In lengths for Pillows and Mantle Draperies at 5½c yard. Regular 12½c quality.

Odds and ends in Cretons, Upholstery Damask, Denims and Muslins regardless of cost.

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A special lot of Table Covers at a special price. Portiers 3½ yards long, 50 inches wide, at $2 75 pair.

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Successor to BROWN & RODDICK.

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Shirt Waist Calico at 4c per yard. Challie at 4c. Lawn at 4c. Batiste, pretty styles, at 5c. Scrim at 4½c. Black Lawns at 10c.

White India Linens at 5, 8, 10, 12½, 15 and 25c.

Swiss at 10, 12½, 15, 25, 35c per yard.

Dotted Swiss at 8, 10, 12½, 15 and 20c.

Shirt Waist Silk at 20, 25, 35, 50 and 60c per yard.

Double-fold Dress Goods, pretty styles, 34 inches—we asked for this line of goods in the first of the season 18 and 20c—now to close out, a big line at 10c.

Fine 36 inches wide Black Cashmeres at 20c per yard.

Sicicilian, 36 inches wide, at 25c.

Fine Brilliantine, 38 inches wide, at 25c.

Fine Danish Cloth, all colors, at 10c.

Good Heavy Matting at 10c.

Table Oilcloth at 10c.

Splendid Turkey Red Table Linen at 16c per yard.

Beautiful bleached white Table Linen, 64 inches wide, at 35c.

Fine white Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, at 50c a pair.

Bed Spreads made of White Marsailles. 10 4 size, at 50c each.

Bird-eye Cloth at 50c a bolt of eight yards.

Brands "Our Best" Corset at 21c; the Globe Corset, worth 50c, now 38c; Vigilant, the best Corset made, for 50c.

Warner's Corsets, all styles; Caroline, the best Nursing Corset made, at $1.25, extra Nursing Corsets at $1 00; R. G., extra long waist, at 75c, $1.00 and 1.25.

Ladies' Collars, nicely laundred, turn down and stand up, good linen, worth 10c each, I want to close at 1c each.

Cuffs at 1c a pair.

Ladies' Corset Covers with Shields, I sold at 50c, best goods, now 35c each.

Ladies' Skirts, nicely made, all styles, best goods, from $1.00 to 1.25, 1 50, 2 00, 2 25, 2 50 and up to 3 00, 4 00, 5 00 and $6 00 each. I can sell you a Skirt for less money than you can have it made. Look at my line before buying.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, all styles, from 50, 75c to $1.00.

Men's Pants from good heavy Jeans at 29c a pair to 40, 50, 75c and $1 00 up to 3 00.

Ladies' Sailor Hats from 5, 10, 15c to banded wide brim rough straw low crown nice stylish white Sailors at 21c; better goods at 45, 50, 75c and $1.00.

If you need Trimmed Hats at a very low price come and see us.

You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

jy 11 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

Cooking Exhibit

—AT—

PARLOR MARKET TO-DAY.

The Ladies of Wilmington Are Especially Invited.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO

Factory Agents

For "Dangler" Vapor Stoves.

jy 8 tf

VAPOR STOVES.

A FREE EXHIBITION OF COOKING WILL BE GIVEN AT

The Parlor Market, No. 18 North Front Street,

DURING THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Come and see what can be done on a Vapor Stove. If you DO YOUR OWN HOUSE WORK or have an interest in your servants and want to have a COOL HOUSE IN THE SUMMER and reduce your expenses attend this exhibition.

Cost of Fuel 3 Cents a Day.

You will be entertained, instructed and surprised. Everybody invited, especially the ladies. jy 7 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	May 14th, '96.	May 14th, '97
Deposits	$515,000	$599,500
Surplus and Net Profits	58,900	69,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. je 13 tf

Depositors In

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will please call at the office of the Company and have interest entered on pass-book for quarter ending June 1st. The Savings Bank has paid its depositors in interest within the past year $9,269.20.

Did you get any of that money? If not, why not?

Paid in Capital $25,000. Surplus $7,500.
je 13 tf